

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 25 cents per square, 10 nonpareils lines, for the first insertion; subsequent insertions by contract.

Beaufort has maintained for another week its remarkably excellent sanitary condition, there being no case of fever of any kind under treatment. At Port Royal the fever has abated its violence, perhaps on account of the material being almost exhausted. During the past week there have been 2 deaths from yellow fever and 10 new cases of fever of malarial type and 5 yellow fever patients have convalesced.

The Future of Parties.

The antagonistic positions taken by the Republicans of Massachusetts and New York in their conventions is the most significant event of current politics. President Hayes since his inauguration, has pursued a bold, straightforward, national policy having three cardinal points—the equal rights of all States in the Union, the equal rights of all citizens under the Constitution, and the emancipation of the whole people from the domination of federal office-holders. Upon these points the Massachusetts Republicans announced, without hesitation and without reservation, that they stood with him. The New York Republicans announced as decisively that they opposed and defied him. The Massachusetts convention represented the people; the New York convention represented the politicians. The Massachusetts convention consulted the national interest; the New York convention consulted Senator Conkling. The Massachusetts convention was composed of men elected without the intermeddling of the office-holding crowd; the New York convention was elected by the office-holding ring, and represented it. No man controlled the Massachusetts convention; the New York convention was controlled by one man. The Massachusetts convention faced the future; the New York convention faced the past. The Massachusetts convention declared for a national union of hearts and hands; the New York convention declared for sectionalism and the continuance of the conflict between the North and the South. The Massachusetts convention invoked peace for the country; the New York convention decided peace, preferring war and hate. The Massachusetts convention demanded reform in the civil service; the New York convention mocked at reform, and demanded that the party should be a servant to the machine. The action of Massachusetts is hailed throughout the land as right, wise and auguring well for the future; the action of New York is condemned as ill-timed, perverse and destructive.

The difference between these two conventions represents, in truth, the antagonistic forces which are about to be opposed to each other in the arena of politics. The policy of the one is such as all good citizens should be ready to support; the policy of the other is animated by the spirit of Grantism, which all patriots should desire to see finally extinguished. Surely in the impending conflict between these opposing elements, it is to be hoped that the side which battles for a complete restoration of the States under the Constitution, may triumph over that which strives for a continuance of sectional bitterness.

The managers of the Port Royal Railroad seem to persist in running the road in the selfish interest of the land owners at Port Royal, rather than for the advantage of its patrons and the bondholders. In the construction of the road this same influence fixed a terminus at Port Royal, now fever stricken, with its business suspended, and quarantined by all cities which lend most to the traffic of the road.

Our correspondent directs attention to the case with which the Port Royal Railroad could continue its business at a trifling expense by a plan which if adopted and carried out would be of permanent benefit to the road. This branch could be extended to the main track at an outlay not much greater than the annual cost of repairs to the trestle across the marsh back of the Atlantic Mills, thus decreasing the expense of the road, and adding miles of water frontage for all kinds of shipping between the Atlantic Mills and Port Royal. The expense of laying this track would be but a few hundred dollars—which may be multiplied into thousands of dollars of loss to the road through its suspended business. Add to this the loss to the various mills and the shippers on the line of the road

for want of present means of forwarding, whose business alone would have paid for this work, and we have an example of how much higher premium, and speculation obtains over the bona fide claims of those most interested in the road. Free wharfage, steam hoisting engine and every other facility for dispatch of business has been offered and rejected, apparently because it would demonstrate the fact that as available locations were to be found between Beaufort and Port Royal, with the additional advantage of freedom from malarial fever for which Port Royal or Battery plantation has for years been noted.

The fact that the charter of the Port Royal Railroad was extended upon the condition—which has never yet been complied with—that fifty miles of the road should be built from the town of Beaufort, should now be considered, and those interested in the road would do well to secure a compliance with that portion of the charter that would permanently open to freight an outlet now closed by reason of the epidemic that has almost depopulated Port Royal and paralyzed its business.

Agriculture for the Coast Lands.

At the quarterly meeting of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, held in Charleston on the 11th inst., there was read a very interesting report from a committee appointed at a previous meeting to take into consideration the present condition of the low country of the State and to make suggestions towards an improvement in the system of agriculture. The matters discussed are of so important a nature to all dwellers on plantations in this region, that we only regret want of space precludes the publishing of the entire report. The conclusions arrived at by the committee are in brief as follows:

The coast lands have always been considered and are to-day the most productive and valuable in the State, and the same intelligence and energy that in former times brought crops of rice, indigo and cotton to the perfection they reached, will if turned in a new direction, meet with equal success. No country can prosper long that depends upon one crop alone and to ensure prosperity such crops must first be planted as are suited for home use, and after that all that can be raised for export. The countries of the world corresponding with us in temperature are the south of Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey in Europe, Syria, part of China, India and Japan, and most of the crops and fruits belonging to those countries can be grown here.

These consist of wheat, barley, maize, rice, oats and rye, wine, silk, sugar, cotton, hemp, flax, jute, madder, tobacco, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, dates, and other vegetables, and fruits. Considering the importance of the wheat crop as an article of food it appears that while the consumption of that grain amounts to two million five hundred thousand bushels a year in this State only about six hundred thousand bushels are produced here, leaving nearly two million bushels to be brought from other parts of the country, and costs us the sum of three million dollars annually.

Now if we can raise our own wheat this money would remain at home and would build flour mills, barrel factories, and in a dozen ways add to the prosperity of the State. Experiments made within four miles of Charleston show a product of 18 bushels per acre of wheat, 37 of oats, and 4 tons of hay, while a quality of rye was raised which at the Produce Exchange in New York was pronounced superior to any on sale here.

In conclusion the committee recommended: First, That the Society should urge the planters of the coast counties to turn their attention to the cultivation of small grains and grasses. Second: To make as public as possible the results of the system tried near Charleston. Third That a careful and reliable planter should be selected in different localities on the main land and the islands and be induced to cultivate ten or twenty acres, following the system tried near Charleston, and if necessary guarantee such planter against loss if his experiment proved a failure, requiring each to keep an accurate account of the progress of the experiment, the cost of preparation, condition of weather &c during the growth and harvest of the crop.

Fourth: That this system of using green crops as a fertilizer begins in May and June with the sowing of the summer crop, that the society advise all planters who may intend trying this system next summer, now to select the land on which they intend to make the experiment, and if possible, prepared the same well, and if favorable, manured it, so it during the present month or early in November, with red rust-proof oats. These will be cut in time to put in the summer crop, will prepare the land for the same and will make good food for the stock next summer in place of corn.

The fight now going on for the Charleston Custom House could be brought to an end by the nomination of Judge P. L. Wiggin, a Republican whose record cannot be truthfully assailed and who by his conservative course would fill the position with credit and satisfaction to all parties. Under the act to provide for the payment of past due school claims, approved March 3, 1874, no past due claims can be paid, except such as came due prior to the first of November, 1873. If after paying these claims, a balance of the proceeds of the poll tax remains on hand, it should be applied to the claims of the present year. Niles G. Parker ex-treasurer of South Carolina, arrived in Charleston on Tues-

day p. m. in the custody of special officer Roman and left the same night for Columbia, where he is required to appear before the Court next week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 13th, 1877. There is probably no city in this country, that for urban beauty and symmetry can more successfully claim the title, "The Paris of America" than Washington. Her broad Avenues and tasteful parks are becoming beautifully shaded and improved and there is no time in the year when one may enjoy this city any more than in October, just as summer yields sway to Autumn. But with all her beauty, Washington is a city of "shallow habitation." Her inhabitants are ever moving and restless, and each winter brings with it a new set of people, who like a snow-flake on a river, are "Then gone forever."

This fact gives Washington society a cosmopolitan tinge and it is not an unfrequent occurrence to find at any public gathering representatives of not only every foreign country but almost every State. Just at this time our city is the Mecca towards which are journeying politicians and lobbyists whose name is legion. The hotel proprietors have donned their most benign countenances, and every one seems to be in good humor, and of course knows more than any one else about the speakership race, and the latest combination to beat Mr. A or elect Mr. B. The lobbyists in number are "as the sands of the sea" and next to the Washington monument, there is nothing to be seen that is more impressive. Their gravity of manner, their intense enthusiasm and showy attire attract attention every where.

Monday Congress convenes in special session in compliance with the call of the President. No business except calling the roll will be transacted before Tuesday however. The appropriations will be the first thing on the list and unless there should be considerable filibustering will be settled within a week. Of course the Army will be attempted to first and then the Navy, for which will be asked two millions, (\$2,000,000). The Attorney General will ask for \$250,000 for the Department of Justice, as their appropriation heretofore has not so small by a half. To-night the Democrats hold their caucus in the Hall of Representatives and Monday at 9 a. m. the Republicans will meet. The question as to who will occupy the principal offices of the Forty Fifth Congress is still a speculative one.

There are a hundred rumors afloat to day, upon which little reliance can be placed, but at the same time Randallism is on the increase, and if there is no stronger combination effected, against him than the two, which I believe Magrudy were born on Monday to die on Tuesday he is sure to be elected. Taylor still has confidence in his success and last evening said that his election was assured, but we fear he will find out that politicians promises like picaroon are made to be broken. There are two candidates for the clerkship Messrs. Adams and Caldwell. The contest for this position is a close one, and no one can predict the result. There is practically but one aspirant for the position of sergeant at arms, and consequently that one—Mr. Thompson does not have to lay awake nights thinking of combinations and defeats. There are a dozen who want to be doorkeeper, eleven of whom within the next twelve hours will send their weary way homeward uttering something about "fleeing show" "man's delusion." From the present outlook we predict that either Mr. Polk of Mo. or Patterson of N. J. will be the favored one. The interest in all these contests is at fever heat, and nowhere on the street do you hear (among politicians) any thing but what is popularly termed wire pulling. The Cabinet meeting on yesterday considered the question as to whether America should be represented at the French exposition of 1878 and it will be decided to urge upon Congress the acceptance of the invitation from France and to encourage manufacturers and others to send their goods and wares. The Solicitor of the Treasury has just made an important decision, namely, that it is criminal to print or make any advertisement in the resemblance of money or bonds. We had a sensation here yesterday, which for a short time rivalled the speakership question in interest. Judge Wright, ex-commissioner of Indian affairs settled an old vendetta with Hon. C. Delano, by thrashing him on the street, in front of the Riggs house. Mr. Delano was walking up street with Hon. W. H. Smith when Judge Wright stepping up said "You old falsifier, you would not be believed on oath and you have robbed me of \$30,000." Just at this moment he struck Mr. D. on the head with a heavy cane and delivered another on his shoulder which felled him, at this point Mr. Smith interfered, and the excited old Judge toddled his 200 lbs avoirdupois up the street, muttering to himself "I found the old rascal and beat him." Mr. Delano was carried into a drug store and after his wounds were dressed was taken home. The real cause of the affair was that Mr. Wright's accounts were at such loose ends when Mr. Delano came into office that the latter instituted an investigation which ended in the indictment of the Judge, who was afterward acquitted. But of the doings of Congress and politicians which will be especially interesting this season more anon.

The following incident of the visit of the Indians is given by one of the local papers. When the visiting Indians had gone through the Corcoran Art Gallery yesterday, and were about to leave the building, a photograph of some one of the great art treasures of the gallery

was presented to each chief as a souvenir of the visit. A fine picture of one of the most celebrated statues of Venus was offered to the venerable Spotted Tail, husband of several Indian wives, but the virtuous savage declined to receive it, saying in Sioux lingo that looking at it would make him hanker too much for a squaw with such perfection of form.

Official Notices.

Notice to persons applying for Schools. District No. 1, Bk. Co. S. C. You are hereby notified that the School Board of Trustees for said District, require that each applicant, show by certificate from the Board of School Examiners for said Co., that they have complied with the requirements of the Statutes of said State, by sending the Trustees their annual certificate accompanying their application, immediately after the same is required. F. C. MILLER, Trustee District No. 1.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER, BEAUFORT COUNTY, S. C. Sept. 20, 1877. Notice is hereby given that this office will be open for the receipt of the second installment of State and County Taxes on Monday the first day of October next, and continue open until the first day of October 1877 inclusive. The tax levy for the fiscal year beginning Nov. 1st 1876, is as follows: For State purposes 7 mills For County " 3 mills For County Past Indebtedness 1 mill Poll Tax, per capita one dollar. Persons who have not paid the First Installment called for in July last will be charged one per cent interest per month on the installment then due from the 31st day of August until the date of payment of the same. All taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October next will be liable to penalties and costs. Timely notice will be given of the appointments of the Treasurer to receive taxes in the County as fixed by the Board of Equalization. W. J. GOODING, Treasurer Beaufort County.

Official Notices.

Special Notice. AT CHAMBERS, 2nd JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, Walterboro, S. C., Oct. 10, 1877. Authentic information having been communicated to me by resident physicians and others, that yellow fever is prevailing generally in the town of Beaufort, and to some extent in the town of Beaufort, the seat of Justice for the County of Beaufort, and that it would be dangerous to all persons concerned to attempt to hold the Court of General Sessions at that place on Monday the 15th inst. as provided by law for its sitting. In obedience to Sec. 30, Title 3, Chap. CXXII of the Revised Statutes, I ordered, That the said Court of General Sessions for Beaufort County, be adjourned over from Monday next the 15th inst. until 10 a. m. on Wednesday the 17th November next, of which Justices, Parties and Witnesses, will take notice. The Court of Common Pleas will commence immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Sessions. The Clerk of the Court is charged with the extension of this order. J. P. REED, Presiding Judge 2nd Circuit. S. J. CAMPFIELD, C. G. & C. P. for Beaufort County.

AT CHAMBERS, 2nd JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, Of South Carolina, October, 15th, 1877. It is ORDERED, That the order of the 10th inst. adjourning the Court of General Sessions for Beaufort County, be rescinded, from this day until Wednesday the 14th November next, be amended by striking out the day named, and inserting in lieu thereof, Wednesday, the 5th December next, as the day upon which the sittings of the said Court will be resumed. J. P. REED, Judge Presiding. (L.S.) S. J. CAMPFIELD, 2d Circuit. C. G. & C. P. for Beaufort County.

CORONERS' SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF BEAUFORT. Wm. Wilson Sheriff vs. M. M. Goethe. Judgment for foreclosure. By virtue of an Order of Hon. P. L. Wiggin Circuit Judge, to me directed and lodged in my office, I will sell, at public outcry, in front of the Court House, in the town of Beaufort, on the first Tuesday in November next, being the sixth day of said month, during the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit: All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Peoples Township, Prince Williams Parish, in the County of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, bounded on the north by land of Varas, Mrs. Mary M. Goethe and the village of Varnsville; north-east by the Port Royal Railroad; east by lands of W. Altman and a portion of the same piece of land known as Tract No. Three (3) sold to Gatchery south by Tract No. Five (5) sold to Sampson Paul; west by the "Hickory Hill" plantation, and containing five hundred and sixty-eight (568) acres, and designated by a plat thereof made by Archibald L. Campbell, Surveyor, in November 1874, as Tract number 7700. A. W. MCKENNESS, Coroner of B.C. Oct. 11th, 1877.

CORONERS' SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF BEAUFORT. Wm. Wilson Sheriff vs. Geo. H. Mack. Judgment for foreclosure. By virtue of an Order of the Hon. P. L. Wiggin, Circuit Judge, to me directed and lodged in my office, I will sell, at public outcry, in front of the Court House in the town of Beaufort, on the first Tuesday in November next, being the sixth day of said month, during the legal hours of sale, the following property to wit: All that piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in the County and State aforesaid, and known and designated as "Tract No. 1" according to the survey and plat thereof made by Archibald L. Campbell Surveyor, in November 1874, by order of the Commissioners in Partition, in the case of J. M. Paul against Rebecca McArthur et al bounded north by lands of Varas, Stanley, north-west by lands of Altman, south-west by lands of Alexander Stanley and W. Altman; and south-west by "Tract No. 2," of above mentioned survey and by lots of the estate of McBride, in the village of Varnsville, measuring and containing Five hundred and ninety one and one half acres. Beaufort S. C. A. W. MCKENNESS, Coroner of B. C. October 7th, 1877.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEAUFORT COUNTY. By A. B. Addison Esq. Probate Judge. Whereas Moses Jones has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Rebecca Gadsden. These are therefore to cite and admonish all singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Rebecca Gadsden deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Beaufort on 25th October inst., after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this tenth day of October A. D. 1877. A. B. ADDISON, Probate Judge

OFFICE COUNTY AUDITOR.

BEAUFORT COUNTY BEAUFORT S. C. October 28th, 1877. All persons who have had conveyances of real estate placed on record in the Clerks Office since June 9th are hereby notified that the law requires a record of the same to be made in this office as heretofore. B. R. SAMS, County Auditor.

TAX NOTICE.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER, BEAUFORT COUNTY Beaufort S. C. October 15th, 1877. The County Treasurer will attend at the following places named by the Board of Equalization for the collection of the second installment of State and County Taxes, for the fiscal year beginning 1st November 1876, viz: Bluffton, Wednesday, October 10th. Friarville, Thursday " 11th. Leys' X Roads, Friday " 12th. Hardeville, Saturday " 13th. Gilsonville, Tuesday, " 16th. Nixville, Wednesday, " 17th. Robertville, Thursday " 18th. Brighton, Friday, " 19th. Lawtonville, Saturday, " 20th. Gifford's Store, Monday, " 22nd. Brunson, Tuesday, " 24th. Hoover's Wednesday, " 25th. Early Branch, Thursday, " 26th. Yerkes, Friday " 28th. Gardner's Corner (Sheldon Mills) Oct. 27th. Grahamville Monday October 15th. Persons who have not paid the installment called for in July will be charged interest on the same at one per cent per month from 1st August. All persons liable to poll tax who fail to pay the same will render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment. The books will close on the 31st October. W. J. GOODING, County Treasurer.

Official Notices.

Notice to persons applying for Schools.

District No. 1, Bk. Co. S. C. You are hereby notified that the School Board of Trustees for said District, require that each applicant, show by certificate from the Board of School Examiners for said Co., that they have complied with the requirements of the Statutes of said State, by sending the Trustees their annual certificate accompanying their application, immediately after the same is required. F. C. MILLER, Trustee District No. 1.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER, BEAUFORT COUNTY, S. C. Sept. 20, 1877. Notice is hereby given that this office will be open for the receipt of the second installment of State and County Taxes on Monday the first day of October next, and continue open until the first day of October 1877 inclusive. The tax levy for the fiscal year beginning Nov. 1st 1876, is as follows: For State purposes 7 mills For County " 3 mills For County Past Indebtedness 1 mill Poll Tax, per capita one dollar. Persons who have not paid the First Installment called for in July last will be charged one per cent interest per month on the installment then due from the 31st day of August until the date of payment of the same. All taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October next will be liable to penalties and costs. Timely notice will be given of the appointments of the Treasurer to receive taxes in the County as fixed by the Board of Equalization. W. J. GOODING, Treasurer Beaufort County.

OFFICIAL.

By virtue of orders from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, I hereby notify all parties in Beaufort County who have in their possession any arms or accoutrements belonging to the State, and who are not properly authorized to retain them, to turn over the same to Col. Wm. Stokes, or any other field officer of the 3rd Regiment of Mounted Rifles, to the commanding officer of any company of said Regiment or to the undersigned. JAMES W. MOORE, Aide de Camp. August 21st, 1877.

NOTICE.

All persons furnishing supplies to the Town of Beaufort are informed that the Committee on Accounts will audit no bills unless the same are accompanied with the orders for the articles furnished. ALFRED WILLIAMS, Intendant. George Holmes, Chairman Committee on Accounts.

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, BEAUFORT COUNTY, Beaufort S. C. Sept. 4th, 1877. The Board of County Commissioners has this day authorized the issue of licenses to sell spirituous liquors by the quart. All persons who do not receive them by paying the County Treasurer for the same. THOS. H. WIE LER, Clerk of the Board.

NOTICE.

All authority heretofore given to any one to purchase cattle on my account is, hereby revoked and I will not be responsible for transactions of any one claiming to represent me in such transactions. J. H. TONKINS, Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 10th 1877.

OFFICE STATE INSPECTOR OF PHOSPHATES.

Charleston, August 1, 1877. The following is published for the benefit of whom it may concern: An Act to Prohibit the Digging, Mining or Removing of Phosphate Rocks and Phosphate Deposits without License, and the purchase of the same from Unauthorised Persons. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, that any person who shall dig, mine, or remove any phosphate rock or phosphate deposit from the beds of the navigable streams and waters of the State, without the license or license previously granted by the State to such person or corporation, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every ton of phosphate rocks or phosphate deposits so dug, mined or removed, to be recovered by action at the suit of the State in any Court of competent jurisdiction; one-half of said penalty to be to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of the informer. SEC. 2. That no person shall be liable for any person or corporation to purchase or receive any phosphate rock or phosphate deposit, mined or removed from the navigable streams or waters of the State from any person or corporation not duly authorized by Act of the General Assembly of this State to dig, mine or remove such phosphate rock and phosphate deposit. SEC. 3. Any person or corporation violating the preceding Section of this Act shall forfeit to the State the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each and every ton of phosphate rock, or phosphate deposit so purchased or received, to be recovered by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; one-half of said forfeiture to be to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of the informer. Approved June 9, 1877. Informers must have evidence to convict if they expect to receive the reward of \$3 per ton mentioned in the Act, but they may rely upon the vigorous and prompt prosecution if they have such evidence, and an immediate and full payment of the reward if the parties informed upon are convicted. (Signed) THOMAS PHYLIPS, State Inspector of Phosphates.

INSURANCE.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD MASS. Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000. THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets over \$6,000,000. This, one of the strongest Fire Insurance Companies in the world, is now prepared to take good risks in the town of Beaufort and vicinity. For full particulars, rates, etc., enquire of J. H. CLANCY, Agent Beaufort S. C.

TORRENT & DUKE

General STEVEDORES PORT ROYAL, S. C. Vessels discharged and loaded with dispatch.

Travellers Guide.

LOW RATES.

CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, COOSAHATCHIE AND WAX LANDINGS. The Str. Howard Drake CAPTAIN TOWNSEND. Will run regularly, leaving CHARLESTON every Thursday, stopping at Beaufort Fridays. Returning will leave Beaufort Mondays. Freight carried at lower rates than by the other routes. F. W. SCHEPPE, Agent, Beaufort, ROACH & MOFFETT Agents, Charleston.

NEW YORK & PORT ROYAL STEAMSHIP LINE

CITY OF DALLAS, CAPT. HINES, CITY OF AUSTIN, CAPT. CHESTER. Are intended to leave Port Royal for New York alternately every FRIDAY at 12 m. For freight and passage—having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to RICH'D P. RUNDLE, Agent, Port Royal, S. C.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

Magnolia Passenger Route. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. PORT ROYAL RAILROAD, AUGUSTA, GA., August 29th, 1877. THE FOLLOWING PASSENGER SCHEDULE will be operated on and after Monday, August 27th, 1877. FAST MAIL, DAILY. NO. 1-GOING SOUTH. Leave Augusta.....4:45 a. m. Arrive at Beaufort.....10:05 a. m. Arrive at Port Royal.....10:20 a. m. Arrive at Charleston.....8:00 p. m. Arrive at Savannah.....10:40 a. m.

NO. 2-GOING NORTH. Leave Savannah.....2:20 p. m. Leave Port Royal.....2:30 p. m. Leave Beaufort.....2:50 p. m. Arrive at Augusta.....8:15 p. m. DAY ACCOMMODATION—DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED. NO. 3-GOING SOUTH. Leave Augusta.....6:30 a. m. Arrive at Beaufort.....2:30 p. m. Arrive at Charleston.....5:00 p. m. Arrive at Savannah.....5:50 p. m.

NO. 4-GOING NORTH. Leave Savannah.....7:00 a. m. Leave Charleston.....7:00 a. m. Leave Beaufort.....7:00 a. m. Leave Port Royal.....7:30 p. m. Arrive at Augusta.....9:50 p. m. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 will stop only at the following stations: Beaufort, Port Royal, Wax, H. Hinton, B. C. Altland, Brunson and Varasville. Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will stop at all stations for the accommodation of the local trade. The only line making close connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad at Savannah, and from and to Jacksonville and all points in Florida, avoiding the long, tedious and well-known Omnibus transfer through that city. The only line running through Day Cables with out change between Augusta and Savannah. Express connections made at Augusta with the South Carolina Railroad for all points North and South West, West and North West. Sleeping Car Berths amongst all points North and South of Beaufort or Port Royal. Baggage checked through. R. G. FLEMING, Superintendent.

T. S. DAVANT, Gen'l Pass. A. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE. DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS. DOMESTIC UNDERBRAIDER. DOMESTIC MACHINE FIND'GS. DOMESTIC MONTHLY.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST GREATEST RANGE OF WORK. BEST QUALITY OF WORK. LIGHTEST TO RUN. ALWAYS IN ORDER. DOMESTIC Sewing Machine Co., New York and Chicago.

The "Domestic" Underbraider and Sewing Machine, the only perfect Braiding Machine known, costs but \$5 more than the Family Machine. The "Domestic" Paper Fashions are unequalled for elegance and perfection of fit. Send 5 cents for an illustrated Catalogue. The "Domestic" Monthly, a Fashion and Literary Journal, Illustrated. Acknowledged authority. \$1.50 a year and a Premium. Specimen copy, 15 cents. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms. Address, "Domestic" Sewing Machine Co. New York and Chicago.

PATRONIZE THE TEMPERANCE GROCERY J. G. RICHMOND (BENEVOLENT BUILDING.) Where will be found at all times a choice and well selected stock of TEAS. COFFEES. SUGARS. SPICES. BUTTER. LARD. CHEESE. MEATS. Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Vestal and Keroseene Oils, &c. also a full variety of TIN and CROCKERY WARES, and other goods usually kept in a first-class store. Also on hand, and constantly arriving the best brands of Segars and Tobaccos, all of which will be sold at prices as low as at any store in Beaufort. Call and examine for yourself. No trouble to slow goods. All goods purchased at this store will be delivered to any part of the town free of charge.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE. Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. T. J. Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful and reliable hair restorer ever discovered. It is guaranteed to restore the hair to its natural color, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price \$1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT? Read the Answer. It is a plant that grows in the South, and is especially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all kinds of blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Also, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, it forms Dr. T. J. Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

Dr. T. J. Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, disease joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, ascites, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body. HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH. As an antidote to syphilis it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable in its nature, it is perfectly safe, and its use is not attended with any of the deleterious effects of mercury, and other drugs. Price \$1.00. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

Groceries and Provisions.

GEO. WATERHOUSE.

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